The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,312.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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" including postage ..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.
A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST,

SECOND NUMBER.

Apply to J. SEQUEIRA, Times of India Buildings.
23rd September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES; required by the Company for 12 months, from the 1st November next,

viz.

Best picked white Cotton Waste.
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide.
Best Bengal Twine, in husks.
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.
Best Country Soap.
Best Bees Wax.
Best Country Sealing Wax (red).
Best Gum Arabic, picked.
Best Cuttle Fish, in whole pieces.
Best Country Salt.
Best Charcoal from Baboolwood, and sifted.
Best Coir, loose.
Best Coir, in yarn.
Best Cane or Rattan.
Best Cole Brushes, made of Cane.
Best Ballast do. do.
Best Ballast Baskets made of Bamboo.
Best Cake do. do.
Best Correspondence Baskets, made of Cane, 15 by 10 by 3½ deep.
Best do. 14 by 9 by 3 deep.
Best Hair Cumblies, colored.
Best Hair Dabbies, white.
Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrellas for Sepoys,
Best Wheaten Flour, for paste.
Best Coal Tar.

Samples may be seen, and form of tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., by application to the Storekeeper's office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other Items on the same Tender.

A cash deposit of Rs. 20 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find further security, making the total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 20th October next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd September, 1869.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators of the Bank.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators in the place and stead of the said Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For self and co-Liquidator.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).
Bombay Agency.

The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 ⅜	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1/11 ½	"
" 3 do.	1/11 7/16	"
" 2 do.	1/11 ⅝	"
" do.	1/11 5/16	"
" Demand	1/11 ¼	"
On Scotland and Ireland	1/11 3/16	"

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS a HOUSE, situated in the "Chowburja," within the Cantonment of Assergurh, said to have belonged to a Mr. SWIRE, is unoccupied, and has no ostensible owner; and whereas no agent has been appointed on account of the said property, as required by Section 68 Chapter III. of the Rules framed under Section 17 Act XXII of 1864, Notice is hereby given, that UNLESS CLAIMED within one month, the said Building will be TAKEN POSSESSION OF by the Cantonment Committee.

W. H. ROSS,
A. C. Magistrate, and Secretary to Cantonment Committee, Assergurh.

Assergurh, 24th September, 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 1st OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the Alexandra Hotel, thanks the Ladies and Gentlemen for their kind patronage hitherto bestowed on the said Hotel, and begs to announce that the above Hotel will be OPENED for public from the 1st OCTOBER, 1869. The Proprietor hopes that the excellent accommodation which the Hotel provides, and every care on his part to the comfort of Visitors, together with the moderate charges for superior supplies furnished by him, will secure a continuance of patronage of the public.

Matheran, 23rd September, 1869.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ..... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,
OF
18, New Bond Street, London,
DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER to the QUEEN,

begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. Mck. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cody Street, Chinch Bunder (either with or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Moteechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th October, 1869, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
VERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.

—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for a Steam Vessel required for the service of Government for one month certain, or longer if required, of not less than three hundred Horse Power, Government providing Coal. The Vessel tendering will be required to be docked and ready for service by the 1st proximo.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on application.

The services of the Vessel to be taken up will be made available for towing or other purposes as required.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Tamooljee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS in PAYMENT as announced at 23 Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustee, viz:—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSEDJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undermoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY, the 16th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz.:—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18½ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 1½ per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of 1½ per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz.:—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ld.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that this above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c.; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Neuberg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 1 dozen pints and 2 quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of Shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. ..... per doz.		per doz
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, "	" 25 0	" 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, "	" 18 8	" 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, "	" 17 0	" 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule, "	" 15 8	" 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, "	" 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, "	" 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	" 26 0	
Macon, ditto	" 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	" 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	"	" 32 0	" 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	"	" 27 0	" 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	" 32	" 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	" 34	" ...
" Braunberger	" 25	" ...
Hock, Johannisberger	" 42	" ...
" Rosbeer Traminer	" 34	" ...
" Rudesheimer	" 26	" ...
" Hochheimer	" 23	" ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15 0
Malaga, Virgin Pale	" 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	" 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
Black seal, a Desert Wine—mature	" 24	0 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	" 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Gold capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	" 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	" 23
" Scotch...	Do.	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	" 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest; cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ...	" 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 " Pints at " 11-8 "

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 29 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. Imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	21 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port. It possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	(Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
25	0	Erbach ditto 1862	22	0
29	0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0
36	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32	0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23	0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
23	0	Winningen ditto 1862	20	0
38	0	*Stein Wein*,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. Inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,790 and 1,285 respectively for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
37,200	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1740
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphst'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
9,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1235
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	2,500	850	200 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,030
300	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	515
500	1,000	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,200
200	2,000	1,800	100 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1760	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
300	500	all	50	Broach Mills	210
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1345
2,000	1,000	500	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,000	2,000	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
800	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	100		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's of I. L. & China	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	80	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	525
3,850	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal I. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	1s. 11 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅛
Do.	60 days' sight	100
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
China	60 Do. do	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	100 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 18th September, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	7,77,200
General Treasury Balance	34,48,809
Deposits at Head Office	1,50,35,175
Deposits at Branches	18,37,410
Bank Post Bills outstanding	33,158
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,20,133
	Rs. 2,64,66,501

ASSETS	
Government Securities	49,56,679
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,78,804
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,82,001
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	45,32,000
Dead Stock	4,67,468
Less written off	20,000
	4,47,468
Stamps	7,380
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,21,844
Overdrafts	5,139
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,33,071
Do. do. at Branches	36,14,611
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	3,87,714
	Rs. 2,64,66,501

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th September, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,281	11	6
Merchandize	23,202	11	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	532	8	0
Electric Telegraph	370	0	0
Total Rs.	55,386	15	1

Corresponding week in September, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	27,924	11	8
Merchandize	19,788	2	5
Electric Telegraph	219	9	0
Total Rs.	47,930	7	1
Increase	7,455	8	0

CALCUTTA.—18TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., upwards of a lakh and half, to different parties, at Rs. 94-0 and 94-2, or 6-0 to 6-14 discount.

5 per cents. of 1858-67, a good amount, in sums of Rs. 25,000 to 10,000 at Rs. 103-0 and 103-2.

—In Shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,580, 1,585 and 1,586.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139 and 140.

Bonded Warehouse shares, at Rs. 540.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 510 and half shares at Rs. 255.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 400 and 395.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Benjamin Robert Whittaker, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 5th September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

General List Infantry, Lieutenant Alexander Wood (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain from the 24th August 1869, vice Newton, Cadre 11th Regiment N. I., deceased.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, Dock Master, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of 15 months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Jumeyatram Himutram to act as Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb Dinshaji Pestonji, or until further orders.

Azum Santappa Rangappa, Mahalkurry of Ankola, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Canara District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In the list of Deputy Collectors in the Bombay Presidency, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* under date the 18th ultimo, Mr. Appajee Ramchunder should be placed No. 14, next below Mr. Vishnoo Pureshram, and Mr. A. H. Plunkett should be placed No. 16; the latter gentleman continuing to officiate in the Second Grade, and Mr. Choonsil Venilall discontinuing to officiate in the Third Grade.

The following amended Notification is published in supersession of the one published under date the 8th instant:—

"Mr. A. D. Carey to be an Assistant to the Collector of Broach, in addition to his present office of Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat."

Mr. P. W. Hewett, Cotton Inspector for Surat and Broach, is allowed an extension for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 3rd August 1866.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary Joseph Anderson has been appointed House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeeboy Hospital, from the 4th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ramchundra Krishna is appointed a Money Order Agent at Sholapoor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. J. Beatty received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind from Captain Merriman, R.E., on the afternoon of the 3rd September 1869.

Ensign J. Keily received charge of the office of the Kurrachee Collectorate, Canal Division, from Mr. Beatty on the forenoon of the 4th September 1869.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert received charge of the office of the Roree Canal Division from Captain LeMesurier on the forenoon of the 3rd September 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. S. Hammick, C. S., assumed charge of his duties as Acting Assistant Educational Inspector, C. D., on the 4th instant, before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend T. Horsfall, Junior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from the date of embarkation.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintending Engineer in Sind for the time being, one of the Trustees of Trinity Church, Kurrachee.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Chambers is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of 15 months.

Mr. Fred Chambers is appointed to act as Superintendent of Government Observatory at Colaba during the absence of Mr. C. Chambers, on medical certificate, in England.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. I. Walton, Director Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Section II. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant A. Stiffe, Engineer, Sub-Marine Telegraph, and Commander of the Steamer Amberwitch, is appointed, until further orders, to perform the duties of Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, in addition to his own, vice Mr. Walton, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Mr. H. I. Walton and Lieutenant A. Stiffe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, on the 11th instant, during office hours.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, Third Grade Accountant in the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 15th September 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

37th Foot.—Lieutenant H. B. Bethune to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gaulter, who has resigned the appointment, with effect from the 16th of April 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to aproval by Her Majesty:—

107th Foot.—Ensign A. Keith Abbott to be Lieutenant, vice Rose, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 6th September 1869.

Ensign Alfred George Impey to be Lieutenant, vice Abbott, who is a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 6th September 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

11th Foot.—Captain J. H. Bamfield, 1st Battalion.

12th Foot.—Lieutenant J. J. F. Irwin, 1st Battalion.

Staff Surgeon Major A. Smith, M. D., now in medical charge of the Royal Artillery at Lucknow, is directed to proceed to the Presidency, and take charge of the Statistical Branch of the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, in the room of Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Sutherland, proceeding to England, on sick leave.

Surgeon D. Woods, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, now on general leave at Dalhousie, is directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of his Brigade at Ahmedabad in the Bombay Command.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to continue their studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st November 1870:—

Captain C. E. D. Branson, General List, Infantry, Attached to the 37th N. I.

Lieutenant H. R. LeM. Carey, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.

Ensign G. W. Martin, 88th Foot.

Lieutenant J. W. O'Callaghan, 1st battalion 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to join the Senior Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from the 1st October 1869 to the 1st November 1870, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 355 of 1852.

Assistant Surgeon W. Center, M. B., attached to the 26th Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, in the room of Surgeon J. W. Amesbury.

The six months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Quartermaster T. Hughes, 108th Foot, by G. G. C. C. of the 28th July 1869, is, at that Officer's request, cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Captain E. Williams, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Assistant Surgeon H. Walker, to England, via the Cape, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Ensign G. F. Thunder, to Dalhousie, from the 29th August to the 15th November, on medical certificate.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. Sevier, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving the regiment, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Captain J. F. Morton, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required.

Captain H. W. D. Riley, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required.

58th Foot.—Captain M. Murphy, to remain at Landour and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 24th August to the 23rd October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Assistant Surgeon J. Ambrose, M. D., to remain at Landour and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th August to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

77th Foot.—Captain R. Hoskins, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required.

85th Foot.—Captain L. L. A. Cooper, to England, from the 1st September 1869 to the 28th February 1870, on urgent private affairs.

93rd Foot.—Captain (Local Major) W. J. Bell, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 6th September to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

95th Foot.—Captain H. H. Mulock, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant O. Schmidt, to remain in Cashmere, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant A. Hoyes, to remain at Simla, from the 7th to the 25th September, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

1st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Nedham (Commanding), to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 26th August to the 10th November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

6th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Q. Pogson, to remain at Darjeeling, from the 10th August to the 10th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

31st Native Infantry.—Ensign A. C. G. Lydiard, to remain at Murree, from the 28th August to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

			Nom. p.ton
London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

We have no Arrival or Departure to announce.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17	Lady Melville	Harrison	London, June 10.
	18 Basheer (s)	Hutcheon	Moulmein, Sept. 11.
	Lizzie	Spring	Liverpool, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Saint Mungo	.....	.....
	Ouzina	.....	.....
	Maurice Reunion	.....	.....
18	Cashmere (s)	.....	.....
	Rona	.....	.....
	Monmouthshire	.....	.....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	.....	Sept. 25	Saturday	.....	Nov. 6
,,	.....	Oct. 2	,,	.....	,, 13
,,	.....	,, 9	,,	.....	,, 20
,,	.....	,, 16	,,	.....	,, 27
,,	.....	,, 23	,,	.....	Dec. 4
,,	.....	,, 30	,,	.....	,, 11

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 10

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

9th October	4th December.
6th November.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 9th.	November 5th.
October 4th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREEN—September 20th, at Nuggur, the wife of Major E. A. Green, Brigade Major, of a son.

DEATH.

GILLMOR—September 19th, at Camp Deesa, from convulsions, Mary Catharine Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Captain John G. Gillmor, Adjutant, 20th Regiment N. I., aged 11 months and 7 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GIRLING—September 16th, at Patna, the wife of C. L. Girling, Esq., of a son.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 60 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

THE superb failure of the Albert—a very dashing exploit in its way—has revived a number of questions seriously affecting public and private interests. One point that strikes a cool observer very forcibly is the comparative if not entire immunity with which large amounts of what is practically trust-money can be prodigally wasted by directors. It is, alas! no new fact. The lapsing years bring forth a plenitude of instances, and simple folks grow no wiser. If there is safety in a multitude of counsellors, obviously there is none in a multitude of shareholders; while, as regards Insurance Companies conducted under the existing absence of restrictions, the multitude of policyholders depend on the discretion of those who manage these concerns. They rely on character, and on the chance that their directors possess a little more than the average of sound business instinct, and something approaching to high principle—that they will not be led away too far in the great hunt after profits, but remain satisfied with comparatively modest gains. At the best and the worst, the shareholder, and still more the policyholder, are at the mercy of the managing body. The first may speak at general meetings, but the second must sit still and do nothing. Indeed, the weak place in all joint-stock enterprises is identical with their strength. Numbers are absolutely essential to success, but beyond supplying funds numbers can do nothing to ensure it or to avert failure. Indeed, they are like a mob in front of a disciplined and organized body; they are without cohesion or purpose, and in any contest are pretty sure to be worsted. Is there any remedy for a weakness characteristic of all inarticulate multitudes? Helpless themselves, and likely to remain so to the end of time, can any extrinsic force be introduced to safeguard their welfare and minimise risk? Of course, abounding voices will suggest Governmental intervention. "Let us have public auditors, official watch-dogs," is certain to be the cry; throw over the doings of "the Boards" the bude-light of publicity, and all will be well. And there is some validity in the suggestion; but if it were adopted, would it not imperil private enterprise, and would it not make, or tend to make, Governments responsible for all losses? The mere fact that Government is a shareholder in our Presidency Banks, and that it appoints directors to some, lays ground for a claim to compensation for losses out of the Treasury. No Government ought to incur risks of that kind, and it would be safer and more logical for Governments to take possession of the whole business of banking and insuring, than to occupy a situation of responsibility without commensurate power. The State Treasury, at all events, cannot afford to play a game in which the shareholders would derive full advantage from the arrangement expressed in the cry—"Heads, I win; tails, you lose." That, and not the apathy of policy and share holders, we take to be the strong ground against State intermeddling. It is all very well to say, as the hard economists say, that policyholders *will not* help themselves, and therefore should not be helped; yet it would puzzle the economists to show how the sheep can control or frustrate the shepherds. It is a very old story, and we fear will continually repeat itself to the end. The only sensible suggestion, so far as England is concerned, is that Government, at the request and the *cost* of a certain minimum of policyholders, should appoint an agent to overhaul the affairs of any company. In practice, we are afraid, even this would prove to be delusive—first, because policyholders are, as such, timid people; and next, because they are scattered units far removed from and ignorant of each other. But there is one thing the Government could do, and do legitimately. As the fountain of justice it could appoint prosecutors, and, if necessary, pass laws to deal with these cruel forms of delinquency. We are aware that there is great difficulty in proving guilt; all we say is that, where guilt can be proven, the task should be undertaken by the State, and that severe punishment should fall upon the offenders—say flogging and penal servitude in the worst cases, and degrading imprisonment where the moral turpitude was less. But we are afraid that wasting other people's money is, in these degenerate days, considered a very venial offence, and that no Government will have the courage to punish it as it deserves. It would be quite right to require payment for all preliminary investigations, but as soon as any indications of guilt are found, the Government should step in and wield with all its force the sword of justice.

In the case of the Albert, which presents so many striking features, we are not sure that it would not pay the State to institute the most detailed and severe examination by means of a commission, because the detection, exposure, and punishment of guilt is always a gain, and if in this case there has been no offence committed, the investigation would reveal the peculiar dangers to which insurers are liable, and might be suggestive of remedies useful in future. That there should be no inquiry at all—that the thing should be hushed up—would be a scandal and disgrace alike to the Government and the public.

The proposal that the State should become, at least in India, Insurer-General, is again revived; and India, so peculiarly situated, seems to be a singularly good subject for the experiment. That Anglo-Indians should be led to place confidence in unknown boards of directors at home, over whose conduct they have not the least control, is an immense disadvantage to them. If the Government here would do the work at a small profit, which might be applied towards a reduction of the debt, there would ensue a gain to individuals and to the State: to individuals in security, to the State in a new source of revenue. Indeed, it is worth while considering whether the business of insuring might not be undertaken on a grand scale by the Government at home.

WE observe, with astonishment, that our contemporary has thought fit to bring a very serious charge against a distinguished Civil Servant whose name is known from one end of the Presidency to the other. The Honourable Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis is accused of having, by delays, deprived of all current interest certain reports which, if published promptly, are "valuable indices of the material condition of eleven millions of people." Surely this is a very extraordinary attack. How can Mr. Bellasis hold up his head and face the public at a time when he has deprived a valuable index of its current interest? Is not that "flat burglary?" Does it not betray an uxurious spirit to take "current interest" even from a revenue report? Really, we do not know which to admire the more—the extravagant audacity of our contemporary in assailing, even thus faintly, so great an ornament of the Civil Service, or the calm magnanimity of the great man under adversity.

What makes it the more astounding is, that the public services of Mr. Bellasis are on every tongue. It is not only as a Revenue, and especially as a Police, Commissioner that he has attracted the attention—may we, without shocking his modesty, add, the applause—of Government. In this high sphere his havings in assiduity and sound judgment are matters of public notoriety. Then, think of the weight acquired by the Legislative Body when he increased it by his presence. Nor is this all. The fame of Mr. Bellasis as an antiquarian extends wherever his learned work on the Tombs of Surat is known; while we have proof that his literary zeal has not been quenched by the cares of office—for has he not written, or is he not going to write, a profound and exhaustive Guide to Matheran? In the arts of government, in the toilsome work of the Revenue Commission, in the management of the Police, he is as distinguished as he is in antiquarian research and the lighter walks of Guide Literature. Nor is he less remarkable for a lavish hospitality which must tell heavily on his pocket. If, like his ancestor, he has not established a main drain, or planted a neem-tree avenue, or built a road, we have pointed to high works of art, to great administrative activity, and to endearing social qualities which more than compensate for drains and shady drives. We really are astonished that our contemporary should have had the temerity to rebuke a man whose character in public and private life is so justly estimated throughout the Presidency.

A MADRAS paper startles us with the following piece of intelligence:—"We learn by special telegram that the Mulleer bridge on the Suez and Alexandria line of railway has again been swept away!"

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" states that Sir Salar Jung has deprived the police throughout the Deccan of their side-arms, and replaced the weapons by truncheons similar to those carried by the Bombay police. The Bombay Government, has, it is added, expended a sum of Rs. 20,000 in importing Hingunghaut seed into Khandeish.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Poona Observer" asserts, in contradiction of a statement made by a correspondent of our local contemporary, that Lieutenant Colonel Stanley has not been superseded. "He had command of the 15th Regiment and lost it, and if 'Argus' wishes to know the reason, doubtless Lieutenant Colonel Stanley will inform him."

THE "Madras Athenæum" very properly remarks—"If we really are so hard up as to make the cheese paring enjoined upon all departments, indispensable, it is plain that we cannot honestly afford to spend much money in entertaining the Duke of Edinburgh. Would it not, therefore, be wise to request H. R. H. to postpone his visit to some less impecunious season? We know the importance which the natives would attach to a durbar held by the son of the Sovereign, and for that very reason, we think, that rather than that such a thing should be done shabbily, it would be infinitely better that it should not be done at all."

A CORRESPONDENT at Simla sends the following to a Calcutta contemporary—"Rumour has it that the advancement of Colonel Strachey to a seat in the Legislative Council will bring about the following changes:—Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Inspector General Military Works, will officiate for Colonel Strachey as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Major Williams will become Deputy Secretary and Mr. Sampson, Under-Secretary; Captain A. J. Filgate, Controller of Accounts, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, will act as Assistant Secretary, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant K. C. Pye, Officiating Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bengal; and Mr. H. S. Thorpe, at present chief clerk, will be promoted to officiate as Assistant Secretary."

POONA RACES, 1869.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER

HURDLE RACE—

Mr. B.'s Blue Peter.

DECCAN STEEPLE CHASE—

Mr. Willoughby's Nugget.

WELTER HANDICAP—

Mr. Jones' Antalo.

SASSOON CUP—

H. H. Aga Khan's Khusroo.

BOMBAY STAKES—

H. H. Aga Khan's Nicholas.

PONEY MATCH—

Mr. S. A.'s Syed.

FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

THE Bombay Government, in the following order, dated the 20th inst., communicates the strict injunctions with regard to economy that the Government of India has of late been at so much pains to impress on subordinate administrations:—

"As the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1870-71 will shortly be under preparation, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to call the attention of all officers charged with the duty of making estimates, to the importance of giving careful consideration to the requirements of their respective departments. The estimates must be framed with strict regard to economy, and at the same time care must be taken that nothing is omitted.

"In the event of any expenditure being required in excess of the scale already sanctioned, application must now be made to Government for the necessary sanction to include, and make provision for such anticipated expenditure in the estimates.

"All officers who are responsible for preparing these Budget Estimates must bear in mind that any carelessness or neglect now will be productive of serious inconvenience hereafter, should it be found necessary to supply omissions by applications to the Government of India for additional grants after the Budget of the Presidency has been passed by that authority."

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

THE following despatch is from the Secretary of State for India, in the Financial Department, dated 29th July 1869, addressed to the Bombay Government:

"SIR,—I have had under consideration in Council your Military letters specified in the margin,* with their several enclosures, from the late committee of management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, on the subject of the state of the fund, and the claims of the subscribers.

I have also had before me in council the report of Mr. Samuel Brown on the Fund, and I have now to inform your Government that I have sanctioned the following grants to the members of the Fund from the dates specified, viz:—

1st. The restoration, with effect from 30th April 1867, of the annuities of present incumbents in class I. to £300, the amount at which they stood in the year 1857.

2nd. The restoration, with effect from 30th April 1867, of present and prospective annuities of classes II., III., and IV., to the amounts at which they stood in 1857, viz.—

Class II. to £240.
Class III. to £200.
Class IV. to £160.

3rd. The addition of five per cent. to present and prospective annuities of £240, £200, and £160 with effect from 1st May 1869, from which date the annuities of present incumbents will be as follow:—

Class II. at £252.
Class III. at £210.
Class IV. at £168.

Three annuities £252, £210, and £168 being allotted annually for the future, in accordance with the existing regulations of the Fund; the annuities of £300, being continued only to the present incumbents in class I.

4th. The grant of three extra annuities, in the present year, of £252, taking effect from 1st May 1869.

I have to

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, I am sure, confer a service on the majority of the community by working up the police in the matter of public conveyances. More miserable specimens of overgrown cats than the quadrupeds now put between the shafts of the dirty machines, driven by the saucy, filthy, unskilled Mussulmans who are now allowed to ply for fare, I never saw ("with my eyes," to give expression to my opinion, as a witness before Mr. Justice Gibbs lately put it)—no, not even on the rugged roads of Kolapore, where few buggies are.—Yours, &c. FIGI.

REGISTRATION.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Letter from the Registrar General of Assurances, dated 15th July 1869, submitting a report on the administration of the Registration Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1868-69.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the report of the Registrar General and the branch Registrar General in Sind will be submitted to the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

There has been a considerable increase in the registration of documents of all kinds; but the receipts of the Registration Department during the years 1867-68 and 1868-69 are nearly equal, being Rs. 2,84,186-5-4 and Rs. 2,83,836-7-2 respectively. Taking, however, into account the reduction* of fees on account of optional registration, the result is satisfactory.

* Reduced to a uniform fee of two annas per folio, and minimum fee of eight annas.

The causes assigned for the increase in expenditure this year, amounting to Rs. 13,094-6-2 over that of the preceding year, are explained as follows:—

1st.—Extension of the special agency, which has, however, been found highly beneficial to the working of the department, at an increased cost of Rs. 9,360 per annum.

2nd.—The cost of a table, two chairs, a carpet and writing-desks for carcoons, supplied to each special sub-registrar, costing, as far as they have been yet supplied, Rs. 3,016-2-8.

3rd.—The cost of printing blank forms of sunnads issued under the Summary Settlement.

The surplus on the year is Rs. 16,513-2-11 which added to the balance to the credit of the department on the 1st April 1868, and to the surplus receipts on account of the registration of joint stock companies for 1868-69, makes a grand total of Rs. 1,47,733-11-8, as shown in the margin:*

* Surplus on 1868-69	Rs.	16,513 2 11
Balance to the credit of the Registration Department on the 1st April 1868	,,	1,28,442 10 4
Surplus receipts on account of the registration of joint stock companies for 1868-69	,,	2,777 14 5
Total	Rs.	1,47,733 11 8

The proposed alteration in the present practice of preparing the general indices under Section 64 of the Registration Act, and the suggestion of the Registrar General to substitute a new system (as shown in paragraphs 35 to 39 of the report) will be separately disposed of.

The question of providing the Registration Department with a building for a proper office in Bombay, with fireproof rooms for the safety and preservation of the records is under the consideration of the Public Works Department, whose attention will be drawn to the necessity of immediate steps being adopted in the matter.

His Excellency in Council is glad to perceive that registration in Sind is steadily on the increase. Notwithstanding the reduction of fees for optional registration the receipts are Rs. 1,965-11-0 in excess of last year. But the expenditure is again largely in excess of the receipts. The Registrar General is requested to submit his proposals to prevent a recurrence of such deficits.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the collectors of districts in this presidency, who in their capacity as registrars have contributed so materially to the successful working of this important branch of the administration. His Excellency in Council anticipates that the supervision directed in Government Resolution No. 79, dated 8th January 1869, to be exercised by assistant collectors will be productive of much good.

But in a department in which accuracy and uniformity of procedure are so essential, it may be doubted whether the supervision of the collectors and their assistants can, owing to the pressure of their regular duties, be sufficiently exact and minute. His Excellency in Council would, therefore, suggest the advisability of employing inspectors, whose sole duty it should be to visit the several sub-registrars and see that the books are properly kept, and the orders of the department duly enforced.

FORESTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1869.

LETTER from the Conservator of Forests, dated 10th August, 1869, forwarding his Administration Report for the official year 1868-69, with appendices and statements of accounts.

RESOLUTION.—The total receipts during 1868-69, including realizations on account of previous years' outstandings, amounted Rs. 9,04,527-3-6, and the total disbursements to Rs. 4,61,759-3-1, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,02,768-0-5, which sum is considerably greater than the receipts of any previous year since the existence of the Forest Department.

Compared with 1867-68, there was an increase of Rs. 2,82,527-15-5 in receipts, and of Rs. 43,318-14-11 in expenditure, and a decrease of 13 in the percentage of the entire expenditure contrasted with the receipts.

His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire satisfaction with these financial results.

The value of the stock on hand on the 1st April 1869 is estimated at Rs. 2,87,930 against Rs. 6,29,595 on 1st April 1868.

During the year there were 668 convictions of forest offences; the fines levied amounted to Rs. 6,669-2-3; and the value of the property confiscated is estimated at Rs. 1,872-5-3.

Mr. Dalzell appears to consider the expenditure that has been incurred (amounting to Rs. 1,18,956-10-4) during the year on account of plantations, forest roads, and rewards for planting trees, &c. as "unproductive" and "unremunerative."

This, of course, is true if the remarks refer to present and immediate returns; but Government are satisfied that the greatest benefit will hereafter result from these plantations if the sites are properly selected. On no account should the attempts that have been made in this direction be discontinued, however discouraging the results may appear in the first instance. Fuel plantations are of vital importance in the vicinity of railways and large towns. For example, there is no limit to the supply of good Babool that might be produced in the Government Kooruns, or the banks of the Bheema in the Poona collectorate; and the railway, which runs nearly parallel, would afford every facility for transport.

Present outlay must not be grudged, as, if judiciously made, there is no doubt as to the future large pecuniary returns, to say nothing of the great benefits that will be conferred on the country at large. His Excellency in Council considers that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to this important work of setting aside sites for plantations and for forest reserves, although the subject has, during the last few years, been repeatedly urged on all concerned. During the approaching season Government will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioners and Conservator, to sanction the employment in each collectorate of an experienced Assistant Collector solely on this duty. He should be accompanied by the Deputy Conservator and the surveyor. Whatever expenditure may be required for taking up land, for fencing, or for planting, &c., should be carefully estimated for and inserted in the budget.

With respect to the expenditure on forest roads, under the recent instructions of the Government of India, no grants from the forest budget will be made under any circumstances for roads and communications of an imperial or district character, and will be strictly limited to those made for forest purposes. It is not understood how the two instances alluded to by Mr. Dalzell, viz., the roads from Mandvie to Turkesur in Surat and that from Pimpree to Moolsee in Poona, in which expenditure is alleged to have been incurred without any benefit to the Forest Department, could have occurred without that officer's cognizance. Explanation on this point should be given.

The Collector of Khandeish will be called upon to explain why he authorized the payment of rewards in the instances referred to by Mr. Dalzell in which they were closely observed. The plan of giving rewards to village officers and others who have interested themselves in the cultivation of trees, especially of road side trees, is undoubtedly beneficial; but it is one that should be based on the principle of payment by results.

His Excellency the Governor in Council must again record his decided dissent against the system of cutting by license. There is no reason why the work of cutting should not be done by contract; but it is a ruinously destructive plan to turn a wood contractor loose into a forest and allow him to cut *ad libitum*.

The out-turn from Colaba is especially satisfactory, and reflects much credit on Mr. Shuttleworth's management. The remarks of Mr. Dalzell regarding excess of cutting in the Bala Ghaut division of the Canara Collectorate are fully concurred in.

The condition of the Khandeish, Surat and Nassick dangs requires special attention, and Government expect that Messrs. Muller and Paradize will, during the course of the ensuing season, devise some means by which they may be turned to better account.

In Statement No. VI collections on account of outstandings are entered at Rs. 1,03,495-1-0, and the realizations on timber and forest produce sales during the year are shown to have been Rs. 8,61,032-2-6. According to the Statement No. III. of stock account, however, the actual realizations for the sale of forest produce during the year amounted to only Rs. 7,64,673, which added to Rs. 1,03,495-1-0 gives a sum total of Rs. 8,68,168-1-0.

The account of outstandings as given in Statement No. VI, when compared with the statement which accompanied last year's Forest Report, does not appear to be correct. For instance, in the latter statement there is against Surat a balance of Rs. 44,267, and against Ahmednuggur there is no balance at all on the 1st April 1868. In the former statement, however, the large balance in the case of Surat is reduced to nothing on the 1st April 1869, without a corresponding credit in the column of realization on account of outstanding; and there is credited a sum of Rs. 10,826 on account of collections of outstandings in Ahmednuggur.

THE CHARGES AGAINST TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

On Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, resumed the investigation with regard to the information laid by Hurryeurson Jugjeevun, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussoojee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Messrs. McCulloch and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second defendant.

Bomanshaw Cowasjee, a clerk in the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, was first called, and he deposed that about the month of July 1868 he was instructed by one Dinshaw to prepare affidavits to show cause against a summons issued from the High Court at the instance of the Commercial Bank against Moorlidhur Dhurumsey.

Mr. Scoble objected to the examination of this witness with regard to a communication by a client or giving instructions to his attorney's clerk.

Mr. Cleveland—I did not know it was part of my duty to screen a fraud and do not intend to do so. It is something new for me to learn that if a fraud has been perpetrated, and you are the innocent tool, you should keep your mouth shut regarding it.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Cleveland has no right to presume that a fraud was committed and no right to disclose any communication to his clerk by a client.

The Magistrate—I don't think so.

Mr. Cleveland said he should like some authorities to show that he could not give evidence as to instructions.

Mr. Scoble—Really I am surprised that a solicitor of Mr. Cleveland's standing should think it his privilege and not his client's.

Mr. Cleveland—If a solicitor on being put into the box says a document is privileged and that he will not produce it, he cannot be obliged to do so, but if he chooses to do so, I don't know any authority to compel him.

Mr. Scoble afterwards remarked—I will refer, sir, to the eloquent language of the Lord Justice Knight Bruce who felicitously observed—"Truth like all other good things may be loved unwisely, may be pursued too keenly—may cost too much. And surely the meanness and the mischief of prying into a man's confidential consultations with his legal adviser, the general evil of infusing reserve and dissimulation, uneasiness, suspicions and fear, into those communications which must take place, and which, unless in a condition of perfect security, must take place uselessly or worse, are too great a price for truth itself." If Mr. Cleveland wants an authority I will give him that.

Mr. McCulloch—That is a very true sentiment not a very high moral one, but a sentiment of prudence and policy.

Mr. Scoble—And a rule of law which we are governed by in this court.

Mr. McCulloch—Now, now; we are going into the law, and I have not yet done with the high morality of the case which is always refreshing. The learned gentleman then read the following extract from "Roscoe's Law of Evidence"—"So an attorney is not privileged from disclosing matters communicated to him before his retainer, or after it has ceased, for then it stands clearly in the same situation as any other person. *Bill* N. P. 284, where an attorney was employed to put in suit a note, and after the suit was settled the client told him that he knew it was a lottery transaction, the attorney in an action to recover the money was allowed to give evidence of this conversation."

The Magistrate remarked he thought there could be no doubt the communication was privileged, the attorney having been solicitor of the person whom he subsequently prosecuted on a criminal charge

Mr. McCulloch—Well, we wont press that.

Witness was then shown the summons, and deposed—This paper was prepared in our office. I gave the engrossment to Dinshaw and one of our clerks named Pestonjee Jamsetjee to get it interpreted and sworn. The paper (Dwarkadas's affidavit) shown to me is in my handwriting so far as is not lithographed, and except also what is written in pencil. I prepared this paper on the 4th August 1868. The initials, in the corner, "P. J." are those of Pestonjee Jamsetjee, the clerk to whom I gave the receipt. The initials "L. A. W." are those of Mr. Watkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and note his receipt for fee for affirming Dwarkadas Vussoojee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I remember preparing affidavit for Hurry Curson, the prosecutor. He came to our office and I read over to him the draft before it was engrossed. I saw him about it twice. The affidavit of Hurkissondas was prepared upon instructions given by Dinshaw. Hurkisson might have shown me books. Another metah read entries. I do not know his name. To the best of my recollection Hurkisson did not point out the entries which he was to swear to. I may have spoken to him about them. Hurkisson was not present when I received the instructions to prepare the affidavit that he was to swear to. I commenced the draft before I got the books.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—Dinshaw is a clerk of the defendant Dwarkadas. He was with me all throughout in this matter. Dwarkadas has not, to my knowledge, been a client of our firm. In consequence of the instructions I required to see some entries. Hurkisson and a metah and Dinshaw all came with the books. We all looked at the books. There was a general conversation by way of further instructions. I should say Hurkisson's attention was called to the entries at the time. Dinshaw got the translations made and brought them to me.

Pestonjee Jamsetjee was the next witness, and he deposed—I am clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. I know defendant Dwarkadas. I saw him sign this affidavit. I was present when this was interpreted by Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee, an interpreter in the High Court, and a witness in this case, to the defendant Dwarkadas. The initials on this paper are mine. I was present when the defendant was affirmed to that affidavit by Mr. Watkins. I interpreted to Dwarkadas when Mr. Watkins affirmed him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am not a sworn interpreter of the High Court. I was not sworn to interpret. I have no independent recollection of this matter. It is only the paper that brings it to my mind.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—I recollect going to the High Court with the defendant Dwarkadas on this occasion in his carriage.

These were all the witnesses examined for the prosecution and a copy of the will of the late Goculdas Tejpall was then produced, and by consent the date of probate was found to be 6th July 1868. It was also admitted that Goculdas died on the 19th November 1867 and that the legacy to Moorlidhur was payable in a year after the probate Rs 10,000. Dwarkadas was admitted to have been appointed residuary legatee,

Mr. McCulloch then remarked that as the case had been so long he would now point out to the Magistrate the grounds on which the prosecution asked a committal of the prisoners.

Mr. Scoble remarked that Mr. Cleveland, in opening the case, had pointed out these grounds, and it was something new for him to hear that the counsel for the prosecution should again do so.

Mr. McCulloch replied that where the case was so long the prosecution might point out the grounds, as it was a physical impossibility the Magistrate could keep them in mind, and then, for instance, he had just put in three pieces of evidence of which the Magistrate could not know the meaning.

The Magistrate—I will tell you what I carry on my mind. I think there is something for these gentlemen to explain. I don't want to make any reflections, and without doing so I will say that at present my impression is that I ought not to take on myself the responsibility of determining the case.

Mr. McCulloch then said that as he was not aware it had been pointed out he would mention that the section on which a committal was asked was 206 of the Penal Code, that of fraudulently concealing property liable to attachment.

Mr. Scoble then addressed the court on behalf of Dwarkadas Vussonjee. He said—Of course after the intimation which you have just given that this is a case which you would feel some hesitation about disposing of yourself, my task becomes to a certain extent more difficult than it would have been had I proceeded to address your Worship upon the assumption that you had not sufficiently made up your mind during the progress of the case that it was one that you would either not determine yourself. But, sir, I think you will be satisfied on carefully reading through the depositions which I am sure you will do before coming to any determination whatever on the matter; and after hearing the observations which I and Mr. Rimington respectively have to offer to you with regard to our clients I think you will come to the conclusion that, though the course of this long case may have created some little difficulty in your mind with regard to the absolute innocence of the defendants and the charges which have been brought against them, that difficulty is more the result of general impression created by the extremely ingenious manner in which the case was put before you than from there being any tangible and palpable evidence to bring home any imputation of guilt against any of those gentlemen now charged. This case, as I have said, has been most ingeniously presented. It has taken the form of one of those fine mosaic works for which the ancient artisans of Venice were celebrated and from it we draw that that celebrated, art has not perished from Bombay. In fact I might say the case for the prosecution resembles those works which are called Bombay work, and which consist of a sort of tessellation of divers woods and metals. We have had a certain amount of metal in the shape of the unquestionably true evidence by the witnesses of the Commercial Bank who have been brought to prove the formal parts of which the wood has been supplied to a certain extent the cases by witnesses who have come here to support the by the w... and you will find that a conspiracy there has conspiracy... in this case, though not of the nature undoubtedly ... made by the witnesses for the prosecution. of the charges a... witnesses who proves anything material. Every one of thos... is a member of the conspiracy. rial against my clie... servant of the executors of the Every one is a dischar... every one has taken part in a late Goculdas Tejpall, a... the Commercial Bank which scheme for defrauding ... before you. I take it to be has undoubtedly been laid ... attempt to defraud the certain that there was an ... and that that attempt Commercial Bank in this matt... ally certain, notwithsucceeded for a time. It is equ... as here on your of standing the presence of Dr. Da... that the prosecution was not instituted three occasions, that the prosecution was not instituted either at the instance of the Commercial Bank or for the sake of the Commercial Bank, and that that gentleman's attendance here was procured more for the purpose of throwing an air of truthfulness into the proceedings than from any real desire on the part of those who were concerned in the prosecution to do anything that could in the slightest degree tend to the benefit of the Commercial Bank. That there was a conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank is undoubted, but it has most ignominiously failed; and the result is that the real conspirators are now in the witness-box and the innocent persons, through whom they were able to carry out the conspiracy, are in the dock. Now, it is clear from all the witnesses that have been called that they had been taking part in the conspiracy. With the exception of the official witnesses, the gentlemen who have produced the documents, and who were professionally engaged, all the witnesses admitted themselves to have been accomplices in the conspiracy. Hurry Curson admitted it; Ramdas Dharsee, Andoo Lilladhur, Premjee Lilladhur, and Kandas Jewraz, all admitted that the only object of this payment was to defraud the Commercial Bank. They all come here, and tell you they assented to it, and they come here admitting that they were members in the perpetration of what they admit to have been a fraud. I need not tell you that when evidence of that nature is presented to any court it is not merely looked upon with the greatest suspicion; it is not believed without corroboration. The learned counsel then quoted from "Taylor on Evidence" with regard to the credibility of accomplices, and went on to say that the witnesses for the prosecution had all spoken of conversations with the defendants when no other body was present excepting perhaps Moorlidhur, who being now dead, some of them considered themselves safe in appealing to; and they asked the court to treat the circumstance that at different times and under different circumstance one of the defendants had given instructions to some one of the gang as a proof that the defendants had been at the head of the conspiracy. Now, in ordinary cases the evidence of such witnesses could not be relied on, and much more was that the case, when, as in this instance, the defendants were gentlemen of undoubted good character and respectability. It was perfectly clear what was the object of the prosecution. There could be no manner of doubt that these witnesses were for the most part servants of the late Goculdas Tejpall who had been dismissed by the defendant for misconduct in dealing with the estate.

Mr. McCulloch—That is not proved.

Mr. Scoble—The witnesses themselves admit it.

Mr. McCulloch—Some of the witnesses had been charged but the charge was withdrawn.

Mr. Scoble—I should like if my learned friend would be good enough not to interrupt my argument. I will read through the whole of the evidence, but——

Mr. McCulloch—Well, no doubt that is a dreadful threat, but I must interrupt my learned friend when he misstates.

Mr. Scoble said no doubt the case was withdrawn, but the reason of that was that a letter was read in court from Shamavahoo saying that she would take the whole responsibility of the case. The fact was that the defendants had dismissed these servants, and, as Hurry Curson said, "The defendants attempted to blacken my character; why should I not go against them?" All the witnesses had been discharged by the defendants except Chuttoo Ookurda, who, apparently acting on the idea that "coming events cast their shadow before," sent in his resignation previous to dismissal; but all the other servants were dismissed, and they now came here to gratify revenge, and to gratify the person who was maintaining the opposition to her co-executors, and who they could say was conducting his prosecution.

Mr. McCulloch—I am instructed to deny that she is conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble—My learned friend no doubt is instructed to deny it, and your Worship will take that for what it is worth; but it is clear that throughout the case Shamavahoo is pulling the strings in order to satisfy her feelings with regard to the other executors who have limited her in her dealings with her husband's estate, and whom she hopes to put to vile punishment, so that she may have the whole estate in her hands. When my learned friend says that he is instructed to deny that Shamavahoo is conducting the prosecution, is he instructed to say who it is that is finding the funds?

Mr. McCulloch—Not Shamavahoo.

Mr. Scoble remarked that if his learned friend would say who was supplying the funds then they would have some means of deciding in this case where the hand appeared to be Esau's and yet the voice was that of Jacob's. He held that the prosecution had originated with Shamavahoo, and that it was she who by means of her friends was supplying the funds; and that though his learned friend said he was instructed to deny that, —no doubt he was right in saying that he was so instructed—yet it would be for His Worship to give to those instructions the value that belonged to them. Hurry Curson had been instructed to begin this ball, and he said, voluntarily and without the slightest necessity, when he filed his information and before a single question had been put to him by His Worship or any one else, that Shamavahoo knew nothing about these matters. Now there was a French saying, "*qui s'excuse s'accuse*," and he took Hurry Curson's statement as the beginning of a long chain of evidence which undoubtedly connected Shamavahoo with this prosecution. It was perfectly clear the expenses of this prosecution were not being paid by the prosecutor, and no one had alleged that they were to be disbursed by the Commercial Bank. Who then did supply them? He had no hesitation in saying that Shamavahoo did He had already pointed to the interest she would have in getting these gentlemen convicted, and here then was the woman scorned in the first instance by their interference, and in the second place was an opportunity for her getting the large estate into her hands, and to secure her revenge she found pliant tools in the discharged servants. There was no doubt it was a suit instituted by a revengeful woman to obtain something which was worth fighting for and supported by a set of men, one of whom admitted her direct connection in this matter. On the other hand, what possible motive could there be for two gentlemen of great wealth, of undoubted position, gentlemen of unblemished reputation, to run the risk of punishment on these charges, and that to obtain the object of having done what they were alleged to have done. It appeared that the man named Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey in whom the defendants took no interest whatever, save as a servant on the estate of the late Goculdas Tejpal, of which they were executors, had a call becoming due, and for that a suit had been instituted in the High Court on the Commercial Bank for Rs. 7,500. Now with regard to these calls, neither of the defendants, either individually or as connected with the estate, had anything whatever to do. They were bound to Moorlidhur by no ties of friendship or relationship; it was immaterial to them whether he paid the calls or went to jail. They had no connection with him in one way or another.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that the shares belonged to the estate of Goculdas Tejpall and were only nominally in the name of Moorlidhur.

Mr. Scoble said, that assuming that was the case, what interest had the defendants at stake? An interest of Rs. 75,000, neither more nor less, and Dwarkadas was interested as residuary legatee should certain contingencies happen; and was that motive enough for him to commit perjury, falsify entries, and expose himself to transportation and a long term of imprisonment? As to Lukhmidas, who was said to be the co-conspirator, he had not even that remote contingent possible interest which the other had to set him on this course of crime—of paying money to Moorlidhur, then taking it back, putting it into a box, and saying, "Let it remain where it is till the call is paid." He contended that it was improbable the defendants would have adopted the course alleged, and that had they had much of an interest in Moorlidhur, they would have known he was dead at the time of the order and that the suit was therefore abated, so that there was no need for an affidavit when the judge's summons was issued. It was far more probable that there had been a conspiracy to keep the money for Moorlidhur, and that the defendants knew nothing about it. What more natural than that Moorlidhur had made an arrangement with his old friend and crony, Ramdas Dharsey, to let the money remain in the box;—what more natural than that little arrangement in the office of Goculdas Tejpall;—and what more easy than that the parties to it should now come forward and endeavour to implicate the defendants, so as to gratify the mischievous Shamavahoo, who to this day had been supporting them against her co-executors? All they had to do was to substitute the Setts instead of Hurry Curson, and that was what they had done. That was the sort of evidence on which two respectable gentlemen were to be exposed to the ignominy of being remitted to the Criminal Sessions! A jury would not for a moment believe such a story, nor did he think that His Worship, after reading the evidence, would give it the slightest credence. The witnesses easily sang the story that the Setts ordered them to keep the money and that both the Setts always spoke together, but even as to the statement that Shamavahoo did not know about this case the witnesses did not hang together—though they might, perhaps, if they continued on their course, hang together for some other course. (Laughter.) The learned counsel then referred to several discrepancies in the evidence to show that the witnesses had been speaking at hap-hazard and that the prosecution had been brought forward to satisfy malice and not in the interests of truth. Without going through all the contradictions on the part of these infamous witnesses—and he considered himself entitled to call them infamous on the authority of a passage he had read from "Taylor on Evidence"—what was there at all to induce His Worship to maintain these charges? The prosecution sought to eke out a case by referring to other acts of the defendants. They made a great deal from the fact that the jewels were sold and that the money was left at interest with Lukhmidass; but he held that that was a strong argument for the defence. Had the defendants been willing to commit perjury for the sake of Moorlidhur's widow, and lent the name of one of themselves to a fraud on the Commercial Bank, could they not have put the money for the jewels to that of the legacy and allowed interest on it? It was an old saying "as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," and was it to be supposed, after consenting to retain the Rs. 8,400, they would have hesitated to add the Rs. 3,000 to it? But they did not take the money for the estate; they said it was being wound up and they would not open a fresh account, but that Lukhmidass would take the money and allow interest on it. As to the charge of fraudulent payment, he held that, though it was paid six days before the letters of probate had been taken out, the legacy was paid in good faith, and unless His Worship was prepared to hold that every payment under the will had been fraudulent there was no reason to suppose this one was so. There was no evidence except that of the prosecutor that they knew of the suit, and to bring the case within the section there must be evidence of guilty intention on the part of the defendants on 29th June to stay the execution of a decree,—a decree in a suit in which the defendant was dead and the suit abated. There could be no charge of false evidence in the case, because the defendant, when he made the affidavit that the legacy was paid, was not aware that the money had been returned; and as to the charge of conspiring to defraud the Commercial Bank, he thought he had shown there could not have been the slightest intention on the part of the defendants to perpetrate such a fraud. The sum of Rs. 75,000 was not large and was not to come into their hands—it was a mere nothing compared with the estate in which they were concerned. Whatever the benefit was it would not go to the defendants, and he must say, looking to the evidence of the prosecution, it took the form of each person contributing his mite in the hope that by a series of corroborations His Worship would be satisfied there was a kind of general corroboration; and looking to the fact that the servants were disbursed servants, each having a direct interest in urging the case upon him, and looking to the fact that some of them came before the court guilty of fraud, he thought His Worship would be of opinion that there was a conspiracy in this case and that it was a conspiracy on the part of the servants of Goculdas Tejpall in order to get these two defendants punished—if they possibly could be punished—so as to leave their mistress and benefactress, Shamavahoo, to the full possession of the estate. There was a motive, and one that would be sufficient for persons so unscrupulous as this Shamavahoo had shown herself to be, and he thought, with such a feeling existing, it was the easiest thing in the world for them to come there and substitute the names of the defendants for Hurry Curson as giving the orders he had referred to, and then after a lengthy trial and endeavour to get His Worship to cast on these gentlemen the stigma of a trial at the Sessions. It was a matter of the greatest importance for the defendants that they should be discharged, and it was one which he was sure the Magistrate would consider with the most scrupulous care. If ever there was a case in which to place the highest value on good character, unblemished reputation, and established position this was one in which they must prevail. It was unnecessary for him to say anything as to the position the defendants occupied in Bombay, His Worship knew that as well as any one in Bombay, and it was not to be supposed His Worship would place a high value on the evidence of discharged servants who had admitted their rancorous intentions against the defendants and who had shown on the face of the evidence sufficient motive to induce them to come forward in the way they had done. He was sure His Worship would not place any confidence in such statements when against gentlemen who had hitherto borne the reputation of the most respectable men of their class in Bombay; and that if he believed there had been a conspiracy, he would come to the opinion that it was not one with which they had had anything to do, but one into which they had been introduced by the witnesses for the prosecution using the formula—that the Setts told them to do so and so when really it was Hurry Curson that had given the instructions.

Mr. Rimington then addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee. It was not alleged that his client had given false evidence, but he was charged with abetment thereof. As to that he held that the money had actually been paid to Moorlidhur when the affidavit was made—no matter whether, or when, it was paid back; and there was the strongest evidence that the affidavit made by Dwarkadas contained nothing but the truth; and therefore he held that there had been no false evidence, and so the charge of abetment must fall to the ground. Even supposing that the charge against the first prisoner did not fall, he held that his client could not be connected with it, and he referred to the discrepancies in the evidence.

The Magistrate—When a man comes here and says he swore to a falsehood on another occasion it is almost unnecessary to point out discrepancies in his evidence.

Mr. Rimington then referred to the next charge, which was to the effect that Lukhmidass, either by himself or in connection with Dwarkadas, agreed to certain entries in books, the effect of which would be to defraud the Commercial Bank. Of course there was an immense deal that must be assumed before they could in any way connect Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee with any charge of fraud; but here was a man whom they must assume came there in the interest of the Commercial Bank,—coming and giving an information that the Commercial Bank had been defrauded as representative of the Commercial Bank he was much obliged to the prosecutor; but he thought it would have been a better test of sincerity if the prosecutor had communicated with him and given him the opportunity of getting the money. Now so far as Mr. Lukhmidas was concerned there was no evidence to show that he knew the money had been paid back, as no doubt it was, to Shamavahoo; and indeed it was not again credited in the books until after the proceedings of the Commercial Bank were closed and the suit had abated by the death of Moorlidhur, the defendant in that suit. There was no obligation as there was no decree to satisfy. He held that there was law nor understanding among men by which when no one knew that another had a suit against a defendant he should go and tell that the defendant had money, and he knew where it was so that the bank could not have expected Mr. Lukhmidass to inform the bank supposing that he did know that Moorlidhur had money in Bombay. If there was legal obligation there could be no fraud in the matter. In asking His Worship not to believe the story that his client had lent himself to a conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank he must say that he did not think it could be believed that two gentlemen who had been engaged in business all their lives and were of undoubted capability would have gone into any conspiracy of so clumsy a character as that spoken to by the prosecution when they might have told the man to invest the money in Government securities where it could not be found; nor could it be credited that they would have locked the money up in a chest; nor was there, indeed, any evidence that they knew the money had been got back and then locked up in the treasury chest in Shamavahoo's room—nor did it matter to him when they had got a receipt for it. As Mr. Scoble had done he would urge this, that though this case had occupied a very long time in consideration, and though a great display had been made here to impress the court by the number of learned gentlemen who had come to plead it, and a further show had been made by some shareholders of the Commercial Bank appearing by a separate solicitor—which had been all very well played no doubt—and though His Worship might have some difficulty in coming to a decision in his own mind, he hoped he would consider it quite clear that these proceedings had not been instituted in the interests of the Commercial Bank. It was not a charge of conspiracy against the life or liberty of any subject of Her Majesty, and therefore the court should consider was, were the persons that had set it in motion, and though it had been suggested that this case had been instituted because of a fraud on the Commercial Bank, he would suggest that the last thing in which the prosecution had an interest was the Commercial Bank, and he thought if they had such they might have communicated with him.

The Magistrate—They never said they had anything of the kind.

Mr. Rimington—This touches me rather. Unless, sir, I had been satisfied that Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee, had his hands clean, I would not appear here for him.

Mr. McCulloch—That is the reason possibly,—since you make that remark—that the people did not go to you.

Mr. Rimington held that there had been no fraud by the defendants on the Commercial Bank, and that the Magistrate should keep in mind that it had nothing to do with the prosecution. If he should have any hesitation for fear of a miscarriage of justice he trusted he would bear in mind the position of Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee, a justice of the peace, a gentleman of high position, and a merchant of undoubted character. His Worship was in the position of grand jury, and he was asked, because there might be some doubt in a case of a length like this with so many witnesses and documents, and supposing he could not make up his mind lest there might be some miscarriage, that he should submit the defendants to the ignominy of taking their trial at the Sessions. That was a decision which they and their friends would all view with horror, and though the duty cast on the Magistrate was a very onerous one, at the same time he would impress upon him the right the defendants had to expect that he would consider the matter in all its bearings before he finally determined that he had no other course open to him in the discharge of his duty than to inflict that really ignominious order upon the defendants.

The Magistrate then said he would read over the depositions and give his decision next Wednesday, till which day the case was adjourned.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA'S APPLICATION FOR A SUNUD.

THURSDAY, 23RD SEPT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

It will be remembered that on the 26th August last the Court granted a sunud to Mr. Moroba Canoba to practice as a vakeel of the Court; and on the 8th inst. a rule *nisi* was granted in favour of the petitioners against the admission of Mr. Moroba as a vakeel without passing the examination prescribed in the rules for the admission of vakeels which came into force on the 13th August last. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared on behalf of Mr. Moroba, and the Advocate General for the other pleaders. The matter was argued at length last week before their Lordships. Among other things it was argued on behalf of Mr. Moroba, that in May last he (Mr. Moroba) intimated his wish to Government to resign the Government service, and applied to Government for leave to ask the High Court for a sunud. He was then told that it would not be proper to make that application as long as his name appeared on the roll of Government servants. In June he took three months' privilege leave, and hampered by this finding of Government that he could not apply for a sunud, he remained till the beginning of August without taking any further steps. The Advocate General, on the other side, laid much stress on the rules for the admission of vakeels which came into force on the 13th August last, and contended that, according to these rules, Mr. Moroba should undergo an examination to qualify himself as a vakeel of this Court. The Court deferred judgment till this day (Thursday).

Mr. Justice Warden, in giving decision, said—With reference to the petition made by the vakeels of the High Court, praying that the order made by this divisional Court that a sunud be issued to Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba authorizing him to practise as a vakeel of the High Court be set aside. We have come to the conclusion that under the rules framed by the High Court, dated 13th August last, he is not entitled to a sunud. From a statement of Mr. Moroba's case made by his counsel, there appear to have been peculiar circumstances preventing his applying for a sunud previous to the 13th August, which render a strict application of the rules bearing that date somewhat harsh. We have consulted our honourable colleagues on the subject, and have their permission to state, that if Mr. Moroba is able to satisfy the Court that the circumstances referred to have been correctly stated by his counsel, a special exception in his favour will be made to the rules and he will be granted a sunud. It may be that we have a discretionary power under section 5, letters patent, to act aside the rules, but we should hesitate to exercise this power, and thereby nullify rules which have been framed by the judges of the Court; and at present we deem it necessary to enter upon a consideration of the various technical points that have been raised in the course of the arguments which have been urged before us.

Mr. Moroba, after the delivery of the judgment, left the Court. In the course of the afternoon he again appeared in Court, and handed to their Lordships a printed copy of a Government resolution, being a reply to an application he had made to Government on the 19th May last, that he should be allowed to practise as a vakeel.

Mr. Justice Warden having looked at the document, told Mr. Moroba to embody these facts into another petition and present it to the Court.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Moroba presented to the Court the following petition:—"In compliance with the orders of your hon'ble Court made this morning, your Lordship's petitioner begs to submit the original resolution of Government, No. 1759 of the 8th June last, informing your petitioner that, while he was in the position of a judge on leave, it would not be proper that he should practise as a pleader, and that Government could not sanction such a proceeding. Your petitioner requests that a sunud or a certificate declaring he has been enrolled as a pleader in this hon'ble Court may at once be issued to him. And your petitioner," &c.

The resolution above referred to, passed on a letter from Mr. Moroba Canoba, dated 19th May 1869, is as follows:—"Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba should be informed that, while in the position of a judge on leave, it will not be proper that he should practise as a pleader, and that Government cannot sanction such a proceeding. It will be for the High Court to decide whether Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba can be admitted to practise as a pleader of that Court on his final retirement from the bench."

The Judges, on receiving the above petition, ordered a sunud to be issued to Mr. Moroba.

The effect of the moon's changes on the height of the tides is a matter of rigorous calculation, and it would perhaps have been more useful, (at some sacrifice of effect, it is true) if Captain Saxby had stated the amount by which the tide would be affected. The following is a mere rough approximation, but will suffice for the purpose.

It is stated in Sir J. Herschel's outlines of astronomy that the ratio of the highest spring to the lowest neap is as 80 to 24, the mean of which (an average tide) being 52, the rise of the highest spring tide above mean sea level will exceed the mean tidal rise above the same level in the proportion of 20 to 13. Now at Moyapore, according to Mr. Obbard's tables, the mean average rise and fall in October is 10 feet 5 inches, that is the average high water mark is 5 feet 2½ inches above the half tide level at that season. The greatest possible increase then due to the sun and moon acting with maximum effect (which will not be the case on the 5th October) would be *two feet nine and half inches*; in other words the highest spring tide would be 2 feet 9½ inches higher than an average tide.

I trust that the above statements, however matter of fact, and I fear for that very reason uninteresting, may serve to reassure some of those whom Captain Saxby's letter was calculated to alarm.

On the meteorological question the following quotations from Buchan's work already quoted

THE INDIAN RIFLE.

We understand that it has been decided to adopt the modifications in the breach-loading rifle ammunition which we some time since stated had been suggested by our Indian experience. The cartridges will in future all be made with an internal lining of shellac varnish and thin paper; the cap chamber will be made of copper instead of brass; the bullet will be varnished; and for exceptionally severe climates and exceptional description of air-tight package will be adopted. By these arrangements, not only will the exposed portions of the cartridge be protected, but the whole ammunition will be secured against destructive climatic influences, where necessary, by the superior method of packing. These improvements will be applied to the cartridge of the new rifle as well as to that for the Snider-Enfield. Further, in order to provide against the wear which goes on in pouches by the friction of the iron base against the bullet, the cartridges will be laid in the packages with the bullets all one way, instead of heads and tails, as at present.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DUMAS.

While Dumas Eils is working steadily at a literary work which is to astonish the world in a few months, the author of *Monte Cristo* has taken almost altogether to cookery; in fact the great old man—what a pity that such a wondrous genius should be such a scamp and so indifferent to character—has come to the profound conviction that when he took to literature a great cook was lost to the world. He sighs over all the time he has wasted at the pen, which might have been so much more gloriously applied to the saucepan. "What an ass I have been," he frequently says; "instead of making romances and dramas, I should have been making sauces." And yet the real truth is that every sauce Alexander Dumas the elder ever composed is execrable. One day he invited a few friends to eat a rabbit with him, which he had cooked in his own original way. He praised it to the skies, and began his usual lament for his lost time. His son, Alexander the younger, was present. "Well, Governor," said he, "you may think what you please, but I must acknowledge I prefer your *Trois Mousquétaires* to your rabbit." "Ah" exclaimed the great amateur cook, "it's like you; you never have anything but disagreeable things to say to me!"—*Paris Letter.*

JAPANESE JUSTICE.

There are some crimes for which, from their barbarity, death by hanging or decapitation appears a very inadequate punishment, and which meet but just retribution in the infliction of the Mosaic penalty of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." This primitive system of apportioning the punishment to the crime has now ceased to exist among ourselves, who, for the heinous offence of murder, have learnt to consider the bare forfeiture of life as the extreme penalty, but in many Eastern countries, where life is lightly esteemed, and to the people of which the future appears a blank, it forms a main principle in the criminal codes. A dreadful instance of its having been enforced reaches us from Osaka in Japan. It seems that a labouring man living in the neighbourhood of the town, having been early left a widower with two children, took unto himself a second wife. The marriage was an unhappy one. The woman proved faithless to her husband, and in order to conceal her intrigues determined to rid herself of the children, aged respectively five and three. With this object she deliberately boiled them to death in one of the hot baths which are to be found in almost every house in Japan. Fortunately, her crime was discovered before the wretch had time to destroy the trace of her guilt, and flight alone saved her from receiving summary vengeance at the hands of her neighbours. But though she escaped the certain and instant death that would have awaited her, she was destined to meet with a more exceeding and bitter punishment. She was caught, tried, and sentenced to be gradually boiled alive in oil. The sentence, even in the cruel Eastern code, is an exceptional one, and let us hope that infliction is a sign that such fiendish cruelty is also rare. A curious feature in the case is that, as a warning to others similarly situated, every stepmother in Osaka is ordered to contribute a certain quantity of oil to the contents of the fatal cauldron.—*Globe.*

THE FATE OF A QUART-DE-MONDE QUEEN.

The duel lately fought in France by two gallant gentlemen on account of Mdlle. Marcovitch, the Mabille Helen, who expressed such heroic indifference for their safety, recalls to memory the strange fate of some of these Quart-de-Monde Queens. Those who knew Paris intimately during the close of Louis Philippe's reign may remember a heroine named Louise who achieved a celebrity as wide-spread as that of Thiers, Guizot, or Arago, although not under her surname. At the time of the now almost forgotten occurrences at Tahiti of the Pritchard case, the Salle Valentino (a dancing saloon of the period which perhaps still exists) was, owing to some fancied nonsensical analogy, christened "Tahiti," and Louise, its presiding genius, as naturally became "Queen Pomare." As such she was every night received with mock-royal honours, the editor of the *Constitutionnel* devoted a long-disquisition on her "Regina" which, under the name of "Regina Pomare," went the round of Europe, and Pomare's portrait was in every shop window of every capital. She ruined a score of the leading swells of the day, and after memorable pranks and successes unparalleled, suddenly disappeared from the Salle Valentino and no one knew whither. Her name might never have been heard again, had a journalist contributor to the Paris press lately recorded the fact that a poor woman, fifty-eight years of age, and prematurely broken, had died poverty-stricken on a bed of straw in the "worst inn's worst room" in Rue Maubeuge, so thoroughly forsaken that no one could be found to attend to her and close her eyes, and that this woman was Louise, surnamed Queen Pomare.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RIBBONMEN'S OATH.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Express* gives the following as a correct copy of a form of Ribbon oath recently found by the police in making a sudden irruption into a public-house in an Irish county notorious for agrarian outrages:—"I, A. B., hereby agree to become a true and loyal member of this society, and I solemnly swear before Almighty God to be true and loyal to the brotherhood, and to each member of the same; and I will be obedient to my committee and superior officers, and agree to all their articles, laws, rules, and regulations that have been since the commencement, and all amendments added thereto, and to perform all dutie, imposed upon me with loyalty, faith, and fidelity; and I swear that neither hopes or fears, rewards or punishments, shall induce me to give evidence against any brother or brothers for any act or expression of theirs done or made collectively or individually. And in pursuance of this obligation, I swear to aid, as best I can, with purse and person, any brother or brothers who may be in distress; and I further swear to owe no allegiance to any Protestant or heretic sovereign, ruler, prince, or potentate, and I will not regard any oath delivered to me by them or their subjects, be they judge, magistrate, or else, as binding. And I swear to aid, as best I can, any brother or brothers who may be on trial for any act or expression of theirs, before magistrate, judge, jury, or else, and to be ready at all times to aid by every means in my power to assist in procuring his or their liberation; and, if myself a witness, to disregard any oath delivered to me on such occasions by judge, jury, magistrate, counsel, clerk, sawyer, official, or else, and that I will not regard such oath as binding. And, in revenge for the sufferings of our forefathers, and protection of our rights, I further solemnly swear to aid, as best I can, in exterminating and extirpating all Protestants and heretics out of Ireland or elsewhere; to hunt, pursue, shoot, and destroy all Protestant or heretic landlords, proprietors, or employers; and also to hunt, shoot, pursue, and destroy all landlords or proprietors belonging to the Church of Rome, should he or they evict his or their tenants from any house, land, home, or holding of theirs. And I further solemnly swear to aid, as best I can, in burning down, sacking, and destroying all Protestant or heretic churches or places of worship, and all houses used as such by members of different heretical denominations in this country, and to level the same to the ground. I also solemnly swear to have intercourse, communion, or trade, neither to buy or sell, barter or exchange, give or take, or have any dealings whatever, with said Protestants or heretics, unless on such occasions as cannot be avoided. I also swear to defend the family of the poor man, the widow, and the orphans of any brother or former brother against the oppressions of the landlords and the tyranny of Saxon laws; and I further solemnly swear to do all in my power to procure the independence of Ireland, and aid, as best I can, in allowing none but Irishmen to possess Irish land, and Ireland for the Irish. I also solemnly swear to shoot, destroy, hunt, and pursue to death any former brother who may turn informer or traitor, or who may refuse to perform any duty ordered by his committees or superior officers, or any duty which may fall by lot or otherwise to execute. And I agree that my person shall be at all times at their service, to go wherever required or do whatever sent, and also to aid by every means in my power any brother or brothers of this society executing the orders of other committees or officers belonging thereto, though not in my district, and to aid as best I can he or them in the performance of their duty. And I most solemnly swear to keep all secrets, passwords, signs, orders, or otherwise belonging to this society, and that I shall never divulge the same by word of mouth or otherwise; and I swear neither to mark, write, or indite with pen, pencil, stone, chalk, or any other mineral or substance above or under wood, above or under water, above or under land, above or under air, on the sea or elsewhere, are to use therewith any substance whatever above or under, &c., be it herb, shrub, tree, wood, liquid, mineral, or else, above or below this earth, above or under, &c., or to use therewith any liquid, making fluid, ink, or any marking substance whatever, above or under, &c., in the sea or elsewhere, to betray or inform of any signs, secrets, pass-words, orders, doings, actions, or expressions that have been, that are being or that will be belonging to this brotherhood." The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* remarks that a form of oath so prolix must be a heavy tax upon the memory of the conscientious Ribbonman who wishes to discharge his duty fully.

VOLTAIRE AND FRENCH SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.*

(*Saturday Review*, August 28.)

M. Desnoiresterres continues his amusing chapters of gossip about the loves, the quarrels, the tricks, and the triumphs of a man of whom, in spite of everything, France will continue to be proud as long as Frenchmen are Frenchmen. So special and characteristic a product of the French race and of French history and its resulting conditions will always be worth study, and there is no better way of studying Voltaire than to collect honestly, and carefully, and survey without prejudice and without passion, the facts of his life. The result of such a survey is, when one comes to measure it, sufficiently surprising. How such a man, in spite of his matchless keenness and brilliancy, and in spite of his being accidentally the scourge of hypocrisy and injustice, could have mounted to the pinnacle of greatness which he occupied in the most civilized society of his time, and drawn to himself the enthusiastic admiration of a great people, is one of those things which are not pleasant to contemplate when we think of the prospects of intellectual progress. It reminds us that there is no constant and necessary ratio between that progress and the development of power and elevation in character. Our own nearest approach to a Voltaire was Pope. If Pope had been allowed the place which he aimed at, and which at one time it seemed possible that he might fill, as the prophet of that increasingly powerful portion of society to which broad views and common sense and general refinement are of more account than either learning or depth, we should have had some knowledge of the corrupting and debasing effect on the public mind of making wit, however clever, the supreme excellence of mind and the highest object of homage and imitation. Happily we were too dull, too busy, too religious, and in some respects too puritanical; and Shakspeare, the Methodists, and Dr. Johnson saved us, we hope, for better days.

M. Desnoiresterres does his work with spirit and fulness. He is well up in his books, and has all the personages, the epigrams, the scandals of his history, all the doublings and turnings of Voltaire's long game of hide and seek, at his fingers' ends. He adopts the method of exposition which prevails much in modern French biography; a method which may be called the conglomerate, or extract and comment method, in which fragments from all quarters and of the most various kinds are collected and imbedded, as in a paste, in a text of the writer's own, generally of an easy, unceremonious, rambling composition. It is in some ways a convenient method, though it must not at once be credited with all the fairness and accuracy which at first sight might be claimed for it; for a writer may give a colour of his own by selecting his extracts, as well as by drawing his story from them. It is a method which masters in composition like Voltaire would have utterly condemned as slovenly and lazy, and devoid of all true art; but it has its advantages. It gives us, after all, a considerable check on the writer to throw out in full the actual records, generally contemporary, on which his account is based; there is the pleasure of variety, and also that, not less great to many minds, of coming as near to the real people as their own sayings and letters and memoranda can bring us; and the authenticity and liveliness of its details make such a book an excellent one to turn over and dip into, though perhaps too much, is too loosely put together, and is too wanting in construction and proportion, to be read through. In his feeling for his subject M. Desnoiresterres displays an impartiality which seems sometimes cynical. He has no reserves, but he seems so accustomed to the ways of the time in which Voltaire played his part that he is long past being shocked at anything. He condemns, and condemns with scorn and irony, but he does not waste indignation. And he has a kind word to say wherever he thinks it due—indeed, wherever he can say it—for Voltaire's good nature and kindness of heart, which, when there was nothing to try his morbidly irritable temper or wound his sensitive vanity, sometimes give a pleasant relief to a course of life which in the main it is anything but pleasant to follow.

Considering what the age of Voltaire was in point of real vigour and accomplishment of mind, the astonishing thing to a reader of books like this is not the audacity and recklessness of its opinions and its behaviour, but the incomparable, inexpressible frivolousness which was stamped on what it valued as most clever, most elegant, most worthy of distinction and imitation. The things that were repeated, admired, passed from mouth to mouth as proofs of the signal genius of the speaker or composer, the compliments which charmed the vanity of kings and favourites, and were thought to contribute to the turn of affairs, are of a childishness and emptiness of which one almost feels ashamed in reading them. It is not surprising, for instance, to find Voltaire anxious for the success of Madame d'Etioles in her schemes, for the place of mistress to Louis XV., or to find Madame d'Etioles, when she had become Madame de Pompadour, the warm friend and protectress of Voltaire; what is astonishing is that the first genius of France, if he wanted to say something pretty and to pay his court to so great a person as the King's mistress, should think that even she could be flattered by such homage as this:—

Voltaire était dans le secret des amours de la favorite, qui le régalait dans son joli château d'un tokai qu'il déclare incomparablement supérieur à celui que le roi de Prusse lui avait envoyé par son ambassadeur Manchot (M. de Camas). Sans demeurer à poste fixe a Etioles, il y fit de fréquentes apparitions durant la campagne de 1745. "Je suis tantot a Champs, tantot a Etioles," ecrivait-il alors a M. d'Argenson. Il avait senti, sur-le-champ, tout le parti qu'il pouvait tirer, au moins pour sa surete, de l'amitie de Madame d'Etioles, qui, a cet instant de premier enivrement, ne renia personne et temcigna la volonté de demeurer fidele a ses amis. On a retrouvé des vers du Fontenel, et nous les enregistrons ici, parcequ'ils ne figurent qu'en partie et remaniés dans ses œuvres, et qu'ils sont les premiers qu'il fit, et, sans doute, que l'on fit pour la nouvelle maitresse.

Quand Cesar, ce heros charmant,
Dont tout Rome fut idolatre,
Gagnait quelque combat brillant,
On en faisait compliment
A la divine Cleopatre.
Quand Louis, ce heros charmant,
Dont tout Paris fait son idole,
Gagne quelque combat brillant,
On en doit faire compliment
A la divine d'Etiole.

The following, again, was Voltaire's return to the favourite for a "charming note" in which she communicated to Voltaire the permission, obtained with some difficulty, to attend the King's private theatricals. M. Desnoiresterres does not believe the gossip which relates that the last verse of it was the cause of one of Voltaire's many banishments from Paris. It certainly would have been hard, in those who accepted the fact of Madame de Pompadour, to be so severe on an epigrammatic wish that the fact might continue; but it was not thought at all singular at that time that a madrigal should be visited with exile or the Bastille:—

Celui-ci devait bien a une aussi chaleureuse amie un remercieent au niveau de ses bontés; il lui adressa tout aussitot les vers suivants, qui n'etaient pas, il le pensait du moins, de nature a deplaire:

Ainsi donc vous reunissez
Tous les arts, tous les gouts, tous les talents de plaire:
Pompadour, vous embellissez
La Cour, le Parnasse et Cythere.
Charme de tous les cœurs, tresor d'un seul mortel,
Qu'un sort si beau soit eternel!
Que vos jours precieux soient marques par des fetes!
Que la paix dans ces lieux chasse vos ennemis!
Soyez tous deux sans ennemis,
Et tous deux, gardez vos conquetes.

Madame de Pompadour devait être et fut tres-flattée; l'on conçoit qu'elle ne garda pas a l'auteur un secret qu'il ne lui demandait point et qui n'eut pas fait son affaire. Les vers etaient jolis; le poete avait associe son royal amant aux eloges qu'il donnait a la maitresse; qui l'eut put trouver mauvais? Voltaire etait bien tranquille et n'avait pas le plus leger doute sur l'effet que produirait son madrigal.

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Ce madrigal, dont bientot chacun eut des copies, souleva l'indignation plus ou moins sincere de tout un parti. Voltaire ne pouvait etre le protege de Madame de Pompadour sans avoir du meme coup, pour ennemis les serviteurs de la reine.

And the book is full of these pitiful and insipid little nicknacks and flourishes, which men whose wit was as keen, whose sense of the absurd was as quick, and whose power of expression was as complete and true as those of any men who have ever lived, actually took pride in constructing, and pleasure in hearing. There have been some ages as regardless of morality as that, and there have been many more extravagant in their standard of the becoming and the graceful; but there has been none in which the babyish frivolity of what they invented, when they desired to do honour, revealed so profound and abject a poverty of thought and feeling, such an utter absence of nobleness, elevation, and truth in their notions of what men were called upon to attempt and to do.

M. Desnoiresterres professes to be careful in what he receives of the gossip of the time. But he gives the following as the occasion of Voltaire's finally leaving Paris for Berlin. After speaking of Voltaire's vain efforts to win the favour of Louis XV., and his disgust at being thwarted in his schemes for gaining real influence in the French Court—"Faute d'un ministere plus serieux, Voltaire eut voulu ordonner, diriger, regenter les cabinets; cela, apres tout, semblait lui convenir tout autant qu'a M. de la Valliere ou au Duc d'Ayen"—M. Desnoiresterres explains that he threw away his last chance by finally wearing out the patience of Madame de Pompadour, who had so long stood his friend. Madame de Pompadour's friendship was thus forfeited:—

Le poete connaissait de vieille date Madame de Pompadour; il en usait avec elle le plus souvent en courtisan respectueux; mais il lui arrivait aussi de se rappeler leur ancienne familiarité et de se croire autorisé a la traiter un peu sans facon. Le sourire epanoui de celle-ci l'encourageait d'ailleurs a se tout permettre. Un jour qu'elle etait a table et se trouvait aux prises avec une caille des plus replettes, elle s'avisa de la declarer "grassouillette." Le mot, a l'heure qu'il est, serait plus qu'innocent, il est entré dans le vocabulaire de tout le monde, et une duchesse ne dedaignerait pas plus de s'en servir qu'une commere de la rue Mouffetard. Mais alors, ce mot, a Versailles, n'avait plus ses petites que ses grandes entrees; il etait tout bonnement une enormité dans la bouche d'une reine de la main gauche. Voltaire eut faire œuvre pie en avertissant celle qui l'avait si etrangement hasardé. Il s'approcha d'elle et lui dit, entre haut et bas, mais sans tenir beaucoup a n'etre entendu que d'elle:

Grassouillette, entre nous, me semble un peu caillette,
Je vous le dis tout bas, belle Pompadurette.

On fit un crime au poete de la licence, et l'on persuada a Madame de Pompadour que son favori lui avait manqué de repect. Si elle n'en fut convaincue qu'a demi, au moins en voulut-elle a Voltaire d'avoir donné prise auprès d'elle à ses ennemis, et lui témoigna-t-elle quelque froideur. Elle voyait une fraction de la cour amentée contre lui, Mesdames et le roi en tête; devait-elle soutenir plus longtemps une lutte impossible et compromettre sans profit un crédit qui, lui-meme, etait incessamment menacé? L'auteur de *Zaire* s'apergut d'un notable refroidissement, qu'il put croire d'abord momentané mais dont la durée lui parut significative. Il comprit que la cour et Versailles seraient toujours pour lui un sol mouvant, et sa resolution fut prise. Il ne pouvait s'absenter sans l'agrément du roi; la cour etait alors à Compiègne; il en prend le chemin, peut-etre encore avec quelque espoir d'etre retenu. "Je ne suis a Compiègne, écrit-il à Frédéric, que pour demander au plus grand roi du Midi la permission 'aller me mettre aux pieds du plus grand roi du Nord."

This story of Voltaire's daily life, a story of the most intense and unswerving selfishness—selfishness without restraint or remorse, in great things and small, in the enjoyment of life and in the use of the most brilliant gifts—is partially relieved by an unfailing vein of comedy which runs through it. This has its origin in the great man's unbounded vanity and self-importance, and incredible irritability. The age was one of quarrelsomeness, shameless and unmeasured, except so far as fear of the Bastille kept some order; and of all the quarrels the literary ones were the keenest, the most obstinate, and the most truculent. The quarrels of Pope with Dennis and Curll were hot ones, but they cannot compare, in earnestness, in ferocity, and in the severity of the wounds given and felt, with those which occupied so large a portion of Voltaire's existence, with such adversaries and critics as Desfontaines, Freron, and Piron. They were terrible while they lasted; each side was merciless and inexorable in repaying a sneer or an impertinence, to which the answer was commonly an elaborate retort imputing some unheard-of wickedness, or else an application to the police or the courts. But the accounts of these furious quarrels and bursts of frantic rage, now that they are only matter of history, throw all invented comedy into the shade. A man of genius and wit, in a mad passion about some infinitesimal criticism upon the style of his last ode or the choice of his last subject, makes a different figure from ordinary men; and Voltaire bounding out of his arm-chair at some sneer of Desfontaines', capering about the room, tearing off his wig, clenching his fists, and pouring forth a torrent of invective, leaves even Moliere behind; for Moliere had not even a Voltaire of his imagination to work with. The "scenes" in which Voltaire plays a part in M. Desnoiresterres' book are varied and numerous; not the least comic are those in which his childish passionateness or sulkiness led to occasional explosions even with the "divine Emilie." A specimen of one of the trials which must have enlivened, even if they sometimes vexed for the time, the great man's life, shall be given. Voltaire, who had vainly tried to win Louis XV.'s good graces by celebrating him as a second Trajan in a ballet at Versailles, had made another attempt in a "Panegyric," in which Louis again figured as Trajan; the book was translated into four languages, and a magnificent copy was to be laid at the feet of the King as a monument of his glory on a certain day on which the Academy were to be received at Court to congratulate him on the peace. The Duke de Richelieu was to make an address in the name of the Academy; he had got Voltaire to compose one for him, and in return he was to present Voltaire's book to the King:—

En de telles occasions, les grands corps de l'Etat avaient pour habitude de haranguer le monarque; et l'Académie, depuis longtemps, etait en possession des mêmes privilèges. Ce fut le marechal de Richelieu qu'elle choisit pour l'interprète de ses sentiments. Il y avait la gout et convenance. Le duc ne trouva rien de mieux, a son tour, que de charger Voltaire de lui composer un discours, pas trop long, qu'il put apprendre et reciter sans peine. Celui-ci s'executa avec d'autant plus de zele qu'il comptait bien que Richelieu, a la suite de sa harangue, ne refuserait pas de presenter la polyglotte de son *Panegyrique*, relié en maroquin bleu aux armes royales, avec dentelles, filets et autres magnificences.

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La galerie etait remplie de courtisans. M. de Richelieu, qui peut-etre repassait mentalement son discours, l'entend tout a coup reciter a ses cotes: il avait été trahi, joue par Voltaire, qui voulait apparemment, en le prenant au depourvu, mettre a nu ce que pouvait un duc et pair livre a ses seules ressources! Le tour etait sanglant. M. des Granges, maitre des ceremonies, venait chercher les trois corps, un peu avant cinq heures, pour les conduire a la chambre du roi ou se tenait M. de Maurepas. La figure marquoise de ce dernier, si alerte a saisir le moindre ridicule, eut inquiete un orateur plus rompu aux secrets de la chétorique que ne l'etait le marechal, qui d'ailleurs ne se demontait pas aisement. Force fut bien d'improviser un compliment qui ne dut rien a Voltaire; et la rage, faute d'autre stimulant, l'y aida apparemment, car nous en sommes a cet egard reduit aux conjectures. Apres la harangue, le directeur, selon l'usage, nomma au roi les academiciens presents. C'eut ete le moment d'offrir, le *Panegyrique de Louis XV.* Mais le petit-neveu du grand cardinal n'etait pas d'humeur, plus que son oncle a pratiquer le pardon des injures, et il n'eut rien de plus presse, lorsqu'on se fut separe, que de retourner a l'auteur l'exemplaire royal, avec un mot acerbe ou il lui mandait qu'il s'etait sans trop de peine passé de sa besogne. On se met a la place du trop irritable poete: il avait dans son cabin une sorte d'apotheose de Richelieu peinte a la gouache œuvre de Beaudouin; il l'arracha de son cadre, pietina dessus et la livra aux flammes avec une vraie furie. Ce malcontendu, car c'en etait un, ne pouvait toujours durer: les deux confreres ne rencontrerent dans une maison tierce, une explication eut lieu. Madame du Chatelet avait eu naturellement communication du discours. La marquise de Boufflers etait presente, quand on l'apporta a la divine Emilie qui achevait sa toilette, avait l'heure de l'opéra ou elles devaient aller ensemble; elle eut l'indiscrétion d'en vouloir prendre copie, et l'indiscrétion non moins grande, de retour chez elle, de permettre la meme licence à ses propres amis. Des le lendemain, on en faisait des lectures dans vingt salons: nous savons le reste. Ces éclaircissements donnés, il n'y avait plus lieu de se garder rancune, l'on s'embrassa, et la paix fut faite. Mais le discours n'avait point ete prononce, et le *Panegyrique* remis.

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Another characteristic side of this strange nature and strange age is brought out without any reserve by M. Desnoiresterres. It is not of a nature to make Voltaire should have shown outward respect to the established religion, though it is singular to find that at Cirey, where he was established without ceremony with Madame du Chatelet, mass was regularly said in the chateau, which everybody attended. It is not even surprising to find Voltaire, like J. J. Rousseau and Diderot, writing a sermon for a Court abbe. But it is something quite different when a man like Voltaire makes a deliberate profession, whether he means it to be believed or not, of being a good Catholic. It seems, however, that he found no difficulty in doing so. After the success of *Mérope*, his ambition to get into the Academy revived. M. Desnoiresterres, who bears no ill-will to Voltaire, shall tell the story:—

"Le succes de *Mérope* n'avait pas detourne un instant Voltaire de son principal but; l'Academie etait l'objet de tous ses desirs, le brevet d'immortel lui tenait fort a cœur, et il etait decide a ne pas marchander les sacrifices pour l'obtenir. L'unique objection, l'unique obstacle, c'etait sa reputation assez meritee d'irreligion et d'impiete. Voltaire seul pouvait avoir l'idee d'affirmer l'orthodoxie de Voltaire; la tache etait ardue, et plus encore celle de ramener le theatin Boyer, qui s'etait declare ouvertement. Il s'avise d'ecrire au ministre une lettre que Tartufe n'eut pas desavouee et dans laquelle il faisait une profession des plus curieuses.

"'Un honnete homme peut a la verite se defendre, il le doit lui-meme, non pour la vaine satisfaction d'imposer silence, mais pour rendre gloire a la verite. Je veux donc dire devant Dieu qui m'ecoute, que je suis bon chretien et vrai catholique, et je le dis uniquement parce que je l'ai toujours ete dans le cœur. Je n'ai pas ecrit une page qui ne respire l'humanite, et j'en ai ecrit beaucoup qui sont sanctifiees par la religion. Le poeme de *la Henriade* n'est, d'un bout a l'autre, que l'eloge de la vertu qui se soumet a la Providence; j'espere qu'en cela ma vie ressemblera toujours a mes ecrits. Je n'ai jamais souille ces eloges de la vertu par aucun espoir de recompense, et je n'en veux aucune que celle d'etre connu pour ce que je suis.

"'Mes ennemis me reprochent je ne sais quelles *Lettres philosophiques*. J'ai ecrit plusieurs lettres a mes amis, mais jamais je ne les ai intitulces de ce titre fastueux. La plupart de celles qu'on a imprimees sous mon nom ne sont point de moi, et j'ai des preuves qui le demontrent. J'avais lu a M. le Cardinal de Fleury celles qu'on a si indignement falsifiees; il savait tres bien distinguer ce qui etait de moi d'avec ce qui n'en etait pas. Il daignait m'estimer, et surtout dans les derniers temps de sa vie. Ayant reconnu une calomnie infame dont on m'avait noirci au sujet d'une pretendue lettre au roi de Prusse, il m'en aima davantage. Les calomniateurs baissent a mesure qu'ils persecutent; mais les gens de bien se croient obliges de cherir ceux dont ils ont reconnu l'innocence."

Cette lettre courut dans Paris et ne fut pas l'objet d'un mince etonement. On savait si Voltaire etait sincere et quel catholique c'etait. Ce manifeste ne pouvait etre fort du goût des gens scrupuleux et qui n'admettent point que l'on joue avec les convictions. Frédéric n'aura garde, lui aussi, de temoigner et sa surprise et sa desapprobation, en vers comme en prose.

* * * * * * * *

Dans une autre lettre non moins etrange a un academicien, qu'il ne nomme pas, mais que le roi de Prusse nous apprend etre l'archevque de Sens, cet autre adversaire acharne de sa candidature, il est tout aussi affirmatif sur la solidite de ses sentiments religieux. Nous saions bien qu'il declare cette seconde lettre supposee. "Il n'est pas vrai, dit-il a Frederic, que j'aie ecrit a l'auteur de *Marie Alacoque* la lettre qu'on s'est plu a faire courir sous mon nom." Quoi qu'il en soit, et malgre les grandes phrases, cette seconde lettre est aussi bien de lui que la premiere."

But it was in vain, and the Academy still closed its doors. Voltaire was not dishcartened. He .bethought himself of another patron and sponsor out of France. Of all people in the world, he would apply to the Pope for a certificate of his religion, and that Pope the illustrious canonist Lambertini, Benedict XIV.

Malgre des soutiens puissants, il s'etait vu fermer les portes de l'Academie par l'influence des devots, a la tete desquels marchait en tete de l'archevque de Sens, Boyer; l'idee lui vint de jouer a ceux-ci un tour de sa façon auquel, a coup sur, ils ne s'attendaient guere. Il ne s'agissait pas moins que de conquerir les bonnes graces de Benoit XIV, d'obtenir de telles marques de bienveillance que l'ennemi n'eut qu'a s'incliner devant l'ami de Sa Saintete. Ce n'etait pas le tout, sans doute, d'avoir conçu un pareil projet, il fallait la mener a bonne fin, et la chose paraissait assez ardue. Voltaire avait demande au Marquis d'Argenson de l'aider dans cette negociation et d'en toucher quelques mots a l'abbe de Canillac, notre ministre a Rome.

* * * * * * * *

Vous avez eu trop de scrupule, lui mande-t-il, en craignant d'ecrire un petit mot a M. l'abbe de Canillac. Je vous avertis que je suis tres-bien avec le Pape, et que M. l'abbe de Canillac fera sa cour, en disant au saintpere que je lis ses ouvrages, et que je suis au rang de ses admirateurs comme de ses brebis.. Chargez-vous, je vous en supplie, de cette importante negociation Je vous repond que je serai un petit favori de Rome, sans que nos cardinaux y aient contribue."

Accordingly, he sent to the Pope his tragedy, *Mahomet*, and asked in return for consecrated medals, and the permission to dedicate to him the play. The permission was granted. The dedication, and the answer of the Pope, who perfectly understood the state of the case, are thus given by Mr. Desnoiresterres:—

"Tres-Saint Pere.

"Votre Saintete voudra bien pardonner la liberte que prend un des plus humbles, mais l'un des plus grands admirateurs de la vertu, de consacrer au chef de la veritable religion un ecrit contre le fondateur d'une religion fausse et barbare.

"A qui pourrai-je plus convenablen cut addresser la *Mahomet* ou l'on attire de la cruaute et des erreurs d'un faux prophete qu'au vicaire et a l'imitateur d'un Dieu de paix et de verite?

"Que Votre Saintete daigne permettre que je mette a ses pieds et le livre et l'auteur. J'ose lui demander sa protection pour l'un et sa benediction pour l'autre C'est avec ces sentiments d'une profonde veneration que je me prosterne, et que je baise vos pieds sacres.

* * * * * * * *

"Benoit XIV. a son cher fils, salut et benediction apostolique.

"Il y a quelques semaines qu'on me presenta de votre part votre admirable tragedie de *Mahomet*, que j'ai lue avec un bien grand plaisir. Le cardinal Passionei me donna ensuite en votre nom le beau poeme de *Fontenoy*. M. Leprotti m'a communique votre distique pour mon portrait, et le Cardinal Valentini me remit hier votre lettre du 17 aout. Chacune de ces marques de bonte meriterait un remercieent particulier; mais vous voudrez bien que j'unisse ces differentes attentions pour vous en rendre des actions de grace generales. Vous ne devez pas douter de l'estime singuliere que m'inspire un merite aussi reconnu que le votre.

"Des que votre distique fut public a Rome, on nous dit qu'un homme de lettres francais, se trouvant dans une societe ou l'on en parlait, avait reprit dans le premier vers une faute de quantite. Il pretendait que le mot *hic*, que vous employez comme bref, doit etre toujours long.

"Nous repondimes qu'il etait dans l'erreur, que cette syllabe etait indifferemment breve ou longue dans les poetes, Virgile ayant fait ce mot bref dans ce vers:—

'Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem;'

et long dans cet autre:

"'Hic finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum. . . .'

"C'etait peut-etre assez bien repondre pour un homme qui n'a pas lu Virgile depuis cinquante ans. Quoique vous soyez partie interessee dans ce differend, nous avons une si haute idee de votre franchise et de votre droiture, que nous n'hesitons pas a vous faire juge entre votre critique et nous. Il ne nous reste plus qu'a vous feliciter sur votre seconde tragedie. Donne a Rome a Sainte-Marie-Majeure, le 19 Sept. 1745, la sixieme annee de notre pontificat."

And Voltaire, triumphant, wrote to M. D'Argental that "Les graces celestes ne peuvent pas trop se repandre, et la lettre du S. P. est faite pour etre publique. Il est bon que les persecuteurs des gens de bien sachent que je suis couvert contre eux de l'etole du Vicaire de Dieu." Of course the next vacant chair at the Academy was given him. But it marks the time, that a man like Voltaire could make use of a Pope like Benedict XIV., and play a solemn comedy with him, to gain a place in French Academy.

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